TERMS OF THE

Kentucky Bazette, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, By Norvell & Cavins.

The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscribers must in every instance be paid in advance.

The TERMS OF ADVERTISING in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS For each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All advertisements not paid for in ad vance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

All communications addressed to the ed. isars must be past paid.

Laws of the United States.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
Allowing to Sarah Allen the bounty land and pay which would have been due to her son amuel Drew, had he lived, for his services in the late war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of war be authorized to issue, in the name of Sarah Allen, a land warrant for the bounty land which Samuel Drew, a soldier in the army of the United States, deceased, would have been entitled to, had he lived.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whatever sum shall be found due to the said Samuel Drew, for his service as a private soldier, on settlement of his account, be paid to the said Sarah Allen, out of any money in the treasuary not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. January 10, 1820 - Approved: JAMES MONROE,

RESOLUTION

For the further distribution of the Journal of the convention which formed the constitu-

tion of the United States. Be it enacted by the Senate and House Representatives of the United State America in Congress assembled, That far secretary of state be instructed to furnish to each member of the presen congress, and the delegates from territories, (who may not be entitled to the same, under the resolution of congress of the twenty-seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the president and vice president of the United States, the executive of each state and territory, the attorney general and judges of the courts of the United States, and the colleges and universities in the United States, each one copy; for the use of each of the departments. viz: State; Treasury, War, and Navy, two copies each; for the use of the se nate, five copies; and for the use of the House of Representatives, ten copies, of the volumes containing the journal, acts and proceedings, of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States; and that the residue of the copies of said journal be deposited in the library of congress, for the use of the members.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS. Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. January 19, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

JANUARY 26.

AN ACT for the relief of Matthew Barrow. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Matthew Barrow, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury of the United States the sum of three hundred and nine dollars and nineteen cents; which sum was expended by the said Barrow, in defence of a prosecution at the suit of Absalom Page. for proper v impressed by him, in and

for the service of the United States,

during the late war with Great Britain. H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re presentatives. DANIEL D. TOX PKINS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, January 28, 1820 — Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of James Hughes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised and required to is sue a certificate for four hundred dol-

county, in the state of Illinois, or his rep- | that the right may be excercised by them | tion, and that the tax levied on them an- | be industrious. It is a blessing to our | try upon a bed of burning coals; but if resentatives, as a compensation for two hundred acres of land, to which he was ntitled, and which has been sold by the United States; which certificate shall ing as if the laws prohibiting banking be receivable in payment for so much had never passed: for the nature of the lic land land.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS. Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

January 28, 1820.—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

SPEECH

OF THOMAS P. MOORE, (OF MERCER.) On the bill to repeal the charters of the Independent banks in this common-

MR. SPEAKER-I flatter myself that I have not hitherto been regarded as troublesome or obtrusive in this house; but I shall be pardoned for trespassing on their patience on this occasion. Differing on this important subject from my much respected colleage, and residing in a town in which there is an independent bank that has fully realized the expectations of society, and to which I am under pessonal obligations, I feel it my duty to avow the reasons which constrain me to vote for the bill repealing their

The first view which I shall take of that bill is in relation to its constitutionality. It is contended by many, that the charters of the Independant banks are contracts between the state and the several persons composing those corporations, and that a repeal of their charters would be a violation of such contract, and would impair its obligation, contrary to the constitution of our country.-There are, Mr. Speaker, two kinds of corporations; one is the grant of power to do certain things, for which compensation is allowed by the charter; the other is a grant of certain privileges to be used for the public good. The former is a contract the latter is not .-Of the former kind, are corporations instituted for the building of bridges, the making of turnpikes, and digging of canals. In those cases the contract con sists in this:-The corporation agrees to expend their money in building a ridge making a turnpike, or digging a canal, and are allowed by the state certain tolls as a compensation. The corporation a grees to build their bridge, and the state agrees that in consideration thereof, t ey shall be permitted to levy certain tolls. After they have spent their moey and converted it into a bridge, it is ot within the constitutional power of the legislature to say they shall not receive the tolls which were the moving dently be nothing more than restoring is true I will now proceed to examine. Consideration for the expenditure of them to a natural right, of which they They do not increase the wealth of the their money. A repeal of their charter had been deprived by law. Thus the country. The wealth of a country is inin this instance would impair the con- legislature, by taking away the right & creased only by its surplus productions tract and destroy the property of individuals who had in good faith complied of restricting banking forever. But with their agreement with the state. In s ch absurdities cannot be consistent those cases and in all others in which a with our constitution—such a construccharter of incorporation has the nature tion of that instrument never will be toof a contract, the power to receive tolls or other henefits, in consideration of services performed, is not a natural right, but a mere creature of the law, or the result of the contract between the state and individuals. Any man may build a bridge, make a turnpike, dig a canal, on his own land or over his own waters; but he cannot exact tolls unless permitted by law. The expense of those undertakings is so great that individuals will not incur it without compensation, To encourage such enterprises, the state may contract with individuals, that if they will incur the necessary expense in making those improvements, they shall receive compensation in tolls .-It is a fair contract, and the state cannot rightfully dissolve it. Nor does it make any difference whether the right be given to a corporation by a charter, (so called) or to an individual by law; A charter adds nothing to the sacredness

ble in the one case as in the other. The repeal of the charter er the law would equally violate the contract and destroy the property of one of the parties. But banking, Mr. Speaker, rests on grounds essentially different. It is a natural right, originally possessed by every member of the community before it was taken away by law: It was found by the experience of the state, that its general exercise was injurious to the interests of the community; and the right was taken away by law. You never heard of a law to prevent men from building toll bridges; but our statute book exhibits several for the suppression of banking. Banking, therefore, is a natural right, originally possessed by every citizen, which the legislature, for the common good, have taken away .-What, then, is the effect of a bank charter or a law to authorise banking? It merely restores to a corporation or an individual, a right which they originally possessed, in common with the whole ommunity. It restores to them the ight of using their money in a particuar business, which had before been prohibited them by iaw. With respect to them, it is a repeal of the laws against

of the contract, but it is just as inviola-

with benefit to the community. With regard to the exercise of the right, they are placed on precisely the same footof any debt to the United States or published is in no way changed by the immunities conferred on its exercise by law. These corporations are not required to perform any act or make any public improvement, to entitle them to issue notes and receive interest on their money. They make no bridges, roads, or canals, in which their property would become invested and in which it would be sunk, were the legislature to deprive them of banking powers. The only benefit expected from them is merely a collateral one, which may be produced from them, or may not. If the state expects any thing, it is that they will afford more capital for trade, and a circulating medium to the country. But neither these, nor any other public services are required of them as a condition on which they shall exercise banking powers. To confer the power of banking is, therefore, the naked restoration of a natural right. Shall it be said that this right when restored to a few, is more sacred than when it originally belonged to the whole community? Shall it be said, that the legislature could take this right from the whole people when the public good required it, and that they cannot now take it from a privileged few? Is it more sacred when restore by this legislature than when it was originally granted by the God of nature Should we now make a law allowing every company and individual in this commonwealth the right of banking, would we not have the power to repeal such a law at any time when we might think proper? Could we not do it upon the same ground that we originally took this right from the whole people when

> If we could take this right thus restored, from the whole community, surely it will not be contended, that we cannot take it from a few individuals. In this view, the argument that the limitation of the exercise of the right for 20 years is proof of a contract, is placed in its proper light. If the legislature can contract with a corporation or individual, that they shall exercise the powers of banking for twenty years, they can make such contract with every individual;and if they can make a contract for twenty years, they can make it forever. A legislative grant of the power of banking might, therefore, be made to every individual in the community with- stitutional. erated by an intelligent people. The effect of a bank charter, as it is called. is nothing more than a repeal of the laws against banking, so far as it respects the individuals concerned, limited to twenty years. During that twenty years, their right to bank rests on precisely the same ground as if no law had ever been passed on the subject, unless the legislature should again interfere,

the public good required it

modify, or take away the restored right. But, Mr. Speaker, it is often contended, that the tax paid to the government is the consideration of the contract, and binds the government not to take away the right to bank for twenty years. This argument cannot be sound; for it would take from the legislature the power of legislating on any subject which pays tax for the support of government Banking is a business which, in commor with every other business in the community, is subject to taxation for the support of government. Will it be contend ed, that before any law was passed to restrain private banking, the legislature had not the power to tax banks institu ted either by individuals or a company It will not be so contended. Did this power or its exercise, deprive the legislature of the power of taking from those individuals or companies the right of banking? Surely not. Then why have they not the right to tax banks under this restored right, without detriment to their right of again taking it away? A tax is an equivalent paid for present protection; not for protection fifteen years hence Every tax has relation to the period for which it was laid, and for no longer or subsequent period. In this country taxes are laid and collected annually. The Independent banks pay a tax this year for 1820 and not for 1830; and as soon the fiscal year expires, they have received the protection for which they have paid. When we no longer protect them, we shall no longer tax them, and should we repeal their charters this year, we shall hardly be so absurd as to tax them for 18 years to come. We do not in nis country destroy men or banks, and

nually is no more a reason why the government should permit them to exist for twenty years, than the tax levied on billiard tables is a reason why they should exist forever; and on account of the tax merely, it is no more unconstitutional to repeal a bank charter than to

suppress billiard tables. But it will doubtless be contended, that the right of banking possessed by these corporations, is not the same as that originally possessed by every member of the community, in as much as the individuals composing these corporations are not responsible for the debts thereof. It may be contended that by the granting of those charters, the legislature transcended their powers by the grant of exclusive privileges; but the immunity from responsibility possessed by these companies of bankers, arising out of their business, to which other citizens are subject, is most clearly unconstitutional. When the whole community possessed the right of banking, eveery individual or company who choose to establish a bank was responsible to the whole amount of his property. If the legislature had granted to a few men entire immunity from responsibility, while all the rest of the community were subject to it, would it not have been manifestly an exclusive privilege? The fact is so glaring that no man can deny it But what is the fact now? Superadde to this exclusive privilege of immunity from responsibility, a few men now possess the exclusive privilege of banking If the fact was glaring in the first in stance, how much more so is it in this? Could the legislature originally take away the power of banking from a part of the people and leave it to the rest? Could they have passed a law forbidding the people of one part of the state to carry on banking and permitting it to another? Could they say, that the right of banking should be left to those of the north and prohibited to those of the south? No; such a law would have been too glaringly unjust, exclusive and unconstitutional. Yet they have done the same thing in a more sircuitous manner. They have first taken the right from all and then restored it to a few. For t ese reasons, Mr. Speaker, I am decidededly of opinion, that the Independent banks ought not to be considered in the light of contracts, and that this legislature has an entire right to repeal them and they ought to repeal them; because they confer exclusive privileges and are in themselves uncon-

out limitation; which, on the doctrine | The only argument which can be adver be revoked; although it would evi- useful to the community. How far this played her horn, every countenance wa restoring it again, would lose their right | The amount of those depends on the hands employed. The banks, draw hands from agriculture and the accompanying arts, in the officers required for their management, and in tempting men from the old fashioned beaten track of honest industry, to the delusive field of speculation; and in the promotion of a gener al spirit of idleness. Nor have they added any thing to the means of exporting the surplus products of the soil. The real capital of a country increases in proportion to its surplus products. Fictitious capital is never absolutely necessary, though some times convenient. All us ful conveniencies of this sort furnished by the bank of Kentucky, and the United States' branch banks. The Independent banks have added nothing to those conveniencies. So far as they have done any thing, they have drawn business from the pre-existing banks. Most of their dealing in that way has been in race horse bills, drawn by speculators, who had purchased up the real property of the country for which they were unaable to pay and were thus endeavoring to put off the evil day as as long as practicable.-This stock is mostly held by speculators who borrowed its amount or more and bought up the farms under the delusive expectation that they would rise in value. The industrious productive hands were thus sent off to new countries and many of their farms are now uncultivated and desolate. It is an injury to a country situated as ours is, that lands should rise in price. The enterprising and industrious will sell out and go where lands are cheaper. In losing its productive hands, the country loses its wealth. Hence, speculations in lands are always injurious. The only kind of speculation which should be encouraged in our country is in the produce of the soil, where the farmer gets well paid for his labor and the merchant makes a reasonable profit for the risk of

exportation. But had the Independent banks sucperty would have risen in price; some and acumulated wide domains. The industrious farmer would have gone to another country and we should have had nake them pay for it besides. From nothing around us, but wealthy nabobs, bese principles it conclusively follows, and abject poverty. It is not so much lars, to James Hughes, of Randolph banking because the legislature believes that taxation is an equivalent for protective interest of a country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should our right and power to stretch the country that a few should out right and power to stretch the country that a few should out right and power to stretch the country that a few should be a

not succeed: Nor have they added any thing to the

circulating medium of the country. The notes circulated by all those I have examined which have reported to this house amount to one hundred and eight thousand twenty two dollars. Their a mount of specie on hand is one hundred and thirty one thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars. Who does not believe that this amount of specie if taker out of their vaults and thrown into circulation, would be more useful to the community than their notes. But even that amount of notes is not in actual circulation? a large proportion of them is shut up in the vaults of other banks. The a nount of notes of other banks reported by them to be on hand is \$69,648. If ther banks have as large an amount of their notes on hand as they have of other banks, their notes in circulation amount only to thirty nine thousand one hundred dollars. In addition to this, they have driven in the paper of the bank of Kentucky, a currency in which the people pose confidence, and regarded as much better than their own, to an enormous a mount, and left little else but their trash in lieu of it. They have destroyed public confidence in all banks and deranged the whole business of the country. Instead of relieving the people from debt they have involved them still further. The amount of debts due to those I have examined is one million twenty-eight thousand three hundred dollars, and the amount of their paper in circulation is as we have seen, one hundred and eight thousand twenty-two dollars. There is but one way to get rid of this mighty debt. Most of it is due to stockholders; dissolve the institutions, and let the debts pay for the stock. The stock paid in is one million sixty-four thousand dollars, by which it appears that the debt due

the bank are sufficient to pay it out a-After having as I trust, Mr. Speaker. shown the power of the legislature to repeal the law giving existence to the in dependent banks, and their entire inefficiency and worthlessness in furnishishing a circulating medium, I will endeavor anther to demonstrate the propriety and nd absolute necessity of their repeat This can surely never be a question wit man who has observed the history of this county for the last three years and its present deplorable and distress situation. When this curse was sen orth on the land, no doubt for some wis dispensation of providence, what was the prospect presented to your delight contended for by gentlemen could ne- duced in their support is, that they are ed eye? Industry flourished, plenty dis every heart swelled with honest pride and manly independ ence, society exhibited the ruddy glow of vigor and healthfulness; the purple light of virtue and youth. But how soon was this bright scene to be changed, sudden as if by the magic wand of some potent sorcerer: The independent banks are called into existence in a paroxism of legis ative-I had almost said insanity, and like the fatal blast of the desert, beneath whose widely wasting breath, the very cypress droops to death, they were the harbinger of fate and gloom. Every virtue sickens, disappears at their approach, industry is commuted for idle. and visionary schemes of speculation; wasteful and luxurious profusion usurp ed the place of economy, the honest farmer is transformed into a money change er, or a dealer in the rich merchandize of the east; the noise of the wheel and the loom are no longer heard; but in their stead the music of the violin and the piano, lapt the senses of the would be nabobs, into a drowsy forgetfulness; the meretricious splendor of aristocratic vanity, banished the plain, simple, and unsophisti ated manners and habits of republicanism; the high reared crest of independence cowered into sycophantic and cringing servility; and what now sir, is the appalling appearance of the country? The demon of desolation riots upon the scene, and stalks abroad in all the terrible majesty of his power. Cold. heartchilling poverty, with her train of misery and vice no longer confines herself to the hovel of habitual infamy, and squalid idleness, but alike knocks and enters as does the great king of terrors, into the palace, and the cottage. A great terror seems to have come upon the people, and a melancholy sensation of despair seems to have settled on every brow. The country is but the shadow of what t was; preyed upon; and blood-sucked by those vampyre institutions, it reminds you of one in the advanced stage of some consuming and wasting disease. And shall we Mr. Speaker apply no remedy Shall we not make one exertion to save a suffering people, suffering and writhing under a disease which the legislature ceeded according to their wishes, they have themselves created? But gentle would have been injurious. Real pro- Imen shrink back with horror, when we talk of administering relief to the coun men would have made princely fortunes | try, the best kind, of relief, a remova of the principal cause of distress—and invocate the genius of the constitution. Not a whisper is breathed when this

brood of vipers is to be generated, not a

constitutional scruple is suggested as to

country that the independent banks did this consuming fire is to be quenched, or if one of this blood-sucking brood is to be strangled, and the people relieved from a portion of a system that has brought them to the verge of ruin; you are astounded with appeals to the sacredness of public faith and constitutional involability .- Is it possible that any man can put such a construction upon that sacred charter of our liberties, that unlimited ability should be given to perpetrate deeds of destruction and evil, but the door forever closed upon the celestial power of redeeming the people from that state of jeopardy and deadly ill to which we had consigned them? I never can, I never will, Mr. Speaker, a dopt such a construction; and for one I will stretch forth the arm of power to save the people and annihilate the principal cause of their distressess. I will ote to repeal the independent banks.

> One more suggestion and I am done. It has been asserted in and out of this nouse, that the advocates for a repeal of the independent banks, are the partizans of the bank of Kentucky. Not so. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared at this time to op off the most exceptionable limb of the banking system, and gradually, but certainly to destroy the whole fabric. That we cannot produce an entire remedy for the disease, constitutes no reason why we should not mitigate its severity. Young as I am, Mr. Speaker, the opinions I have advanced are the result of experience. I have participated in the nania for banking; have tasted the bitter fruit and feel therefrom the more confidence in the rectitude of my own

Nashville Female Academy.

THE Sixth session of the Nashville Female Academy commenced on Monday the 17th instant—the Reverend William Hume, superintendant, Miss Payson principal instruc-tress, aided by Miss Ferrington, Miss Childs, Miss Sterns, and Miss Carle.

The Trustees have the pleasure to state, that at no time since the establishment of the Seminary, have its advantages been so great, or its prospects so flattering. The proficency of the pupils is the best test of the teachers ability: the most satisfactory evidence n this respect was furnished at the last examination. Nor was it their correct tuition al ne. or which the teachers of the last session deserve the thanks of the Trustees and of the public: the good order and discipline which marked its progress were no less penefinal in their effects;—no less creditable to those rom whom they emanated, and by whom they ere maintained

Near the close of the last session the trusices of the Reverend Mr. Hume in the capacity of superintendant. The institution has so been greatly benefited by the acq isition of Miss Ferrington, of Boston. Massachusetts; who commenced her duties with the present

The experience and accomplishments of the instructresses, the piety and learning of the superintendant, cannot fail to secure the

confidence of parents and guardians.

The following branches will be taught: Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, History, Geography, Ancient and modern with the use of the Globes, Rhetorick, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany and Mythology, Plain Sewing, Fillagreo, and and all kinds of ornamental Needle Work, Embroidery, Tambouring Rug work, &c. &c. Drawing and Painting, in their various branches, Flowers, Fruit, Figures, Perspective, Paintings on Velvet, Satin and Wood; and in imitation of Inlaying and Bronze. To these Music will be added, as soon as a suitable eacher of Music can be procured.

The trustees have aleady resolved that as testimonials of their literary merit and pre-tensions, they will give Diplomas to such Young Ladies as shall complete the prescribd course of studies.

The new wing of the Academy is finished: 00 pupils can now be accommodated. The dditional room by this attained, will enable he trustees to receive more students than have yet attend.

The Reverend Mr. Harrison and Lady continue to have the charge of the Stewards-House. From their qualifications, and exertions to accommodate, it is confidently believed that they will give satisfaction. The Stewards House is more than ever inspected by the trustees. The Young Ladies

eye of the teachers, subject to particular regulations prescribed for their government. (A copy) Attest, JOHN P. ERWIN, Sec'y.

who board there are immediately under the

Nashville, Jan. 26, 1820-6 The editors of the Knoxville Register. Murfreesborough Courier, Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Russellville Messenger, Ky. and Shelbyville Herald, Ten will give the above 1 insertion, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

A list of Balances

DUE NO. 7, CHEAPSIDE, S made out, up to the 31st day of Dec. 1819, which the proprietor is extremely anxious should be settled, either with cash or due bills. He thinks it unnecessary to say he wants the money, he would merely refer those concern ed to their own feelings on such an occasion.

Notice.

THE person who took from Mr. DARRC'S BALL ROOM on the night of the 14th inst. a SILVER PLATED CANDLE STICK, s requested to return it immediately.

January 28th, 1820.

POPLARS:

THE season approaches for setting out these beautiful trees; any quantity can be obained on application at my Garden. who wish to ornament their grounds, may select any size to suit their purposes. JOHN FOWLER

Jan. 28, 1820 4tf

IN SENATE .- JANUARY 31. Mr. Sanford presented to the Senate certain resolutions of the legislature of New-York, declaring the right of Congress to require of new states, no comprised within the original bounda ries of the United States, the prohibit tion of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union; and instructing the Senators from New-York to oppose the admission of any such state without such a condition: which reso lutions were read.

Mr. Walker, of Georgia, laid on the table a resolution directing the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of increasing the salary of the district Judge for the district of Geor-

gia. Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted

the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate such information as he may possess relative to the execution of so much of the first article of the late treaty of peace and amity between his Britannic Majesty and the United States as relates to the restitution of slaves, and which has not heretofore been commu-

The concurrence of the senate in the report of the committee of claims unfavorable to the motion of mr. Leake, reconsidered, and the report was then, on motion of mr. Eaton, re-committed to the committee of Claims.

The report of the committee of claims unfavorable to the petition of Cornelius Schoonmaker, was taken up and a-

The senate then resumed the consideration of the Missouri Question.

Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, rose and addressed the Senate more than three hours, against the proposed Restriction: but, before concluding his speech, intimated a desire to be allowed to defer the remainder of his remarks to to-morrow; and the subject was accordingly postponed.

The senate then went into the consideration of Executive business.

FEBRUARY 1. Mr. Otis submitted the following res-

olutions for consideration: Resolved, That the committee of Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reviving, for -- vears the law making foreign gold coins a

Resolved, That the committee or Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of the Mississippi Stock by the issue of T easury Notes, bearing interest at - per cent. per ann. and redeemable at the pleasure of Government, to such of the proprietors thereof as may elect to receive payment in this

The resolutions offered yesterday by mr. Walker, of Geo. and mr. Johnson of Lou. respectively, were severally considered and agreed to.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the Missouri Qu stion. Mr. Barbour, of Va. concluded the

speech which he commenced yesterday, against the Restriction. Mr. Roberts of Penn. followed, in sup-

port of the Restriction, and in reply to rine Hospital fund, and how invested. emen who had opposed it. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, succeed-

some length against the Restriction. No other gentleman rising to speak, the question was then taken on the Restrictive amendment offered by mr. Roberts, which is in the following words: se Provided also, that the further introduction into the said state of persons to be held in slavery or involuntary servitude within the same, shall be absolutely and irrevocably prohibited;" and de-

cided in the negative, by year and nays. YEAS-Messrs. Burrill. Dana, Dickerson, King, of N. Y Lowrie, Mellen, Morril, Noble, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Taylor, Tichenor, Trimble, Wilson-16.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton. Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Hunter, Johnson of Ky. Johnson of Lou. King of Alb. Lanman, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Macon, Palmer, Parrott, Pinkey, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker of Alab. Walker of Geo. Williams of Miss. Williams of Tenn.

the Senate adjourned.

FEBRUARY 2. MAINE AND MISSOURI BILLS.

Mr. Burrill, of Rhode Island, moved to amend the 5th section of the amendment respecting Missouri, wherein it is provided, that the constitution, whenever formed, "shall be republican, and not repugnant to the constitution of the Unithd States," by adding to this provision the following clause:-" nor to the three first articles of Compact in the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787, between the original states and the people and states of the territory north-west of the river Ohio."

FEBRUARY 3. Mr. Ruggles, of Ohio, laid before the senate sundry resolutions of the legislature of Ohio, requesting the senators and representatives in congress from that state to oppose the admission of slavery into any of the territories of the United States, or into any new state which shall be hereafter admitted into the Union; which resolutions were read

and ordered to lie on the table. The report of the committee of pensions against the petition of Benjamin Mortimer, was taken up and agreed to. MAINE & MISSOURI.

The senate resumed the consideration of this subject-Mr. Burrill's motion (offered yesterday) still under con-

Mr. Burrill withdrew his amendment for the purpose of allowing a different

Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, submitted the following additional section, as an amendment to the Missouri bill, (which it will be recollected, is proposed, by a report of the judiciary committee, to incorporate with the Maine bill,) viz.

" And be it further enacted, That ir all that tract of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirtysix degrees and thirty minutes porti latitude, excepting only such part thereof, as is included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.'

The amendment having been read, the further consideration of the subject was, on motion of Mr. Thomas, postponed to Monday next.

The senate next took up the bill to emit the duties on a statue of General W shington, executed in Italy, by the Marquis de Canova, for the state of North Carolina; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time; and then

The senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. JANUARY 21.

The Speaker communicated to the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of this House, a statement of the public expenditures on the military academy at West Point, the number and names of the cadets educated here from each state, &c. and an estimate of the sums necessary for the support of the institution for the next three

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee or the Judiciary, reported a bill to repeal the "act to lessen the compensation of marshalls, clerks, and attorneys, in the cases therein mentioned," passed April

Mr. Sergeant, from the same comnittee, reported a joint resolution, auhorizing astronomical observations to letermine the longitude of the Capitol, rom Greenwich or some other European observatory.

The said bill and rosolution were severally twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Silsbee, it was Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before [in concluding the argument which he this House an account of the annual receipts of Hospital money, under the acts of July 16th, 1793, and March 2d, 799, up to the 25th February, 1811; and from that period an account of the annual receipts, under the first mentioned act, to the 30th Sept. 1812, distinguishing the districts within which collected; also an account of the annual expenditures of said Hospital money the districts within which expended, the Hospitals erected, the places where, the regulations under which expenditures are made, the present state of the Ma-Navy Hospitals be directed to lay before revenue; made in obedience to a resoed, and closed the debate, in a speech of this House an account of the annual re- lution of of the House, of the 4th ulceipts of Hospital money, under the act timo. of March 2d, 1799, from the 26th February, 1811, to September 30th, 1819, ogether with an account of the annual expenditures of the same, the districts ceipts and expenditures of the United within which expended, the hospitals erected, the places where, the present state of the Navy Hospital Fund, and how invested.

> AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITU-TION.

Mr. Baldwin, of Penn. offered the following resolution, which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved by the Senate and House of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the consti-So the amendment was rejected, and to the Legislatures of the several states; which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be to all intents valid and purposes, as part of the said constitution:-

That Congress shall make no law to erect or incorporate any bank, or other monied institution, except within the District of Columbia, and every bank, or other monied institution, which shall be established by the authority of Congress, shall, together with its branches, and offices of discount and deposite, be confined to the District of Columbia.

The bill from the Senate, to provide for procuring, in future, acurate returns of the foreign commerce of the United States, was read the third time and pass-

THE MISSOURI BILL. The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr Baidwin in the chair on this bill-Mr. Taylor's motion to impose on the proposed state, a restriction respecting slavery, being still under consideration,

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, resumed the

rgument which he commenced on Friday, against the restriction, and spoke until near 6 o'clock; when On motion of Mr. Reid, the committee rose, obtained leave to sit again;

The house adjourned.

JANUARY 26. The proposition under consideration was an amendment, offered y sterday, to the 2d section of the bill, by Mr. Storrs substantially to alter the limits of the pro-

amendment to be offered; when, ac-Ilposed state, so as to make the Missouri'l iver the northern boundary thereof;he slave restriction, might con-promise heir views-his reasons therefor, as well as those of others, for and against he proposition, will be given hereafter.]

Mr. Storrs rose and withdrew the anendment which he had offered yesterlay, and in lieu thereof, submitted the

And provided further and it is hereby nacted, That, forever hereafter, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude (except in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly conicted,) shall exist in the territory of the United States, lying north of the 38th degree of north latitude, and west of the river Mississippi, and the boundaries of the state of Missouri, as established by this act. Provided, that any persons esaping into the said territory, from whom general, with sundry statements of the labor or service is lawfully claimed in any of the states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed according to the laws of the United States n such case provided, to the person 24th ult. adopted on the motion of Mr. claiming his or her labor or service as Cocke.

On this motion a debate engued, of a ly ordered to lie on the table. desu fory character, but worthy of being reported, and which shall be reported at a future day, with the debate which is about to take place on the main question. Messrs. Randolph, Lowndes, Mercer,

Brush, Smith of Maryland, Storrs and Clay, successively followed each other read and agreed to. n debate. The question being taken on the mo-

negative.

The reading of the bill proceeded as

far as the fourth section; when Mr. Taylor of New-York, proposed to amend the bill by incorporating in hat section the following provision:

Sec. 4. line 25, insert the following after the word " states;" " And shall ordain and establish, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary serviude in the sald state, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shal have been duly convicted :-Provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any other state, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid: And provided, also, that the said provision shall not be construed to alter the condition or civil rights of any person now held to service or labor in the said territory.

JANUARY 27. Mr. Holmes, of Mass. has resumed the floor, and occupied about two hours commenced yesterday, against the proosed Restriction.

Mr. Smyth, of Va. followed on the same side, but had not proceeded far in his argument, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise.

Trecommittee rose accordingly, and btained leave to sit again; and The House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 1. The speaker laid before the House a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of prohibiting the importation of cotton, woollen, and iron manufactures, and his opinion of the ef-Resolved, That the Commissioners of fect such prohibition will have on the

> The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of the re-

States, for the year 1818. These communications were ordered to lie on the table, and the first to be

Mr. Pindall moved to amend the standing rules of the House, by adoptng the following proposition:

"Stenographers who may be desirous to report the Debates shall, previous to their adssion to the tables within the House, swear that they will truly, and according to the best of their knowledge, without addition dlminu-Representatives of the United States of tion, or alteration, report the Debates, or so much thereof as they shall at any time publish; that, in every such report, they will, so far as practicable, adhere as well to the language as tution of the United States be proposed made by the members, and that they will not mportune any member for, or receive from any member, directly or indirectly, advice rany written note or memorandum, with intent therefrom to make any such report."

The proposition lies on the table one lay of course.

MISSOURI BILL

The House then again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in he chair, on this bill-the proposed Restriction still under consideration. Mr. Reid, of Georgia, addressed the House in a speech of about half an hour, against the Restriction.

Mr. Clagett, of New Hampshire, folowed, on the other side of the question, nd spoke about an hour in favor of the Restriction.

Mr. Dowse, of Massachusetts, succeeded, on the same side, and advocated the Restriction near half an hour.

Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, next rose, after a few remarks from him, indicative of an intention to address the House on the question, he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise;

The committee rose, obtained leave o sit again; and The House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 2. On motion of Mr. Anderson, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public roads be instructed to inquire inthe expediency of authorizing the receiver of the public money and ester for the land offi o Lawrence ounty, in the territory of Arkansas.

On motion of Mr. Brown, it was Resolved, That the committee on with the view of drawing a line on which the post office and post roads, be instruchose in favor of and those opposed to ted to enquire into the expediency of so changing the route from the Great Crossings, in Kentucky, as to pass by Heslersville, the seat of Justice of the county of Owen, in said state.

MISSOURI BILL. The House then resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, the consideration of the Restric tive amendment proposed to this bill.

Mr. Randolph rose and addressed the committee nearly three hours agains the amendment; but had not concluded his remarks, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise; and The House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 3 The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a report of the quarter master ed in obedience to the resolution of the

These communications were several-

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on the public lands, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of the trustees of the Ohio University, and of George to extend to any executions or any judg- er, rights and privileges granted to said Thompson; the first of which was ordered to lie on the table, and the last the court of appeals, any sheriff, coro hereby repealed and revoked, from and

The engrossed resolution authorizing the publication of the secret journal of read a third time.

A debate, of nearly two hours length, arose on it, (of which a sketch will riff against his deputy, or recovered abe shortly given,) which resulted in a gainst any public debtor; And provided commitment of it to a select committee. for further consideration.

The house spent some time in committee of the whole, on the Missouri bill. Mr. Randolph spoke for some shall charge no commission on re-covered, offected and distributed ace time, in continuation of the argument he commenced yesterday. When he concluded, the committee rose, on motion of Mr. Hardin, who is, according to uage, now entitled to the floor; and The house adjourned.

Laws of Kentucky.

AN ACT

To regulate sales of Property under execution Approved February 11, 1820. 61. Be it enacted by the General Asembly of the Commonwealth of Kenncky, That when any execution may have issued, or shall hereafter issue, on any bond having the force of a judgement, or any judgement or decree, either from the office of a court or a justice of the peace, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, or for the clerk or, justice of the peace, in pursuance of any order or memorandum to that effect, to endorse on such execution or any order of sale, in substance, that notes on the bank of Kentucky or its branches will be taken in discharge of this execution:" and when such endorseof t e clirk or justice of the peace to certify the same on each and every execution that may hereafter issue on said gment, decree, or bond having the and effect of a judgment.

§ 2. When an execution is endorsed as aforesaid, and an officer shall have leried the same on the body or the estate of the defendant, it shall be lawful for the d fendant to replevy the same for one year; but if the defendant do not replevy the same, the estate so taken in execution shall be sold on a credit of one remain valid, and may be enforced at year for what the same will bring, the purchaser giving bond with approved ecurity to the plaintiff in the execution, or the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, at the end of one

year from the date of the sale. § 3. All replevy bonds, and bonds taken for the purchase of estate under the provisions of this act, shall have the same force and effect as replevy bonds and bonds taken for the sale of estate un-

der existing laws. § 4. On all executions which may issue in virtue of any recognizance, replevy bond, or bond given for the purhase of any estate, when such recognizance or bonds are taken under the provisions of this act, the clerk or justice of the peace shall endorse "no security of ted for their peace, safety and happpiany kind is to be taken."

§ 6. All estates taken or held under a y execution, or warrant to distrain for rent, or estate taken under any attachment and ordered to be sold, shall be sold or replevied in the same manner as state taken under writs of fieri facias, ecording to the provisions of this act. § 6. If the plaintiff in any execution, order of sale, distress warrant or other

rocess, shall fail or refuse to make the endorsement thereon as authorized in the first section of this act, the defendant may replevy the debt for two years, upon s giving bond and approved security; therwise the estate as taken shall be sold on a credit of two years, and the ourchaser shall execute bond with ap- shall be used for the destruction, or even proved security to the plaintiff, for the to the disadvantage, of those who grantnterest thereon from the date.

§ 7. On judgments or decrees heretoere rendered, or hereafter to be renderntered, or at any subsequent time, if an ecution be not then in the hands of the eriff or other officer, against him, to pear before the court or justice of he peace who rendered the judgment. resident of the United St tes to appoint | with one or more good securities, to be proved by the court or justice, as the may be, and then and there ente.

nto a recognizance in substance as fol-

amount of his judgment and costs, amounting to S rendered in his favour against the said A B by this court or by me, if before a justice of the terest on the whole amount thereof from this date;" which recognizance shall be signed by the parties if taken before a justice of the peace; and on the entering into recognizance, all further proceedings shall be stayed until the expira- statetion of the time of payment therein mentime, execution may issue on said recognizance in the like manner, and with the like force and effect as on a replevin bond; Provided, however, That if the plaintiff shall not have made, or caused to be made, a memorandum to receive "notes of the bank of Kentucky or its have been entitled to for issuing an exe-

§ 8. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed ment recovered against the sergeant of ner, constable, or any collector of reve- after the first day of January, one thounue, county levy, town tax or officer's sand eight hundred and twenty three. fees, for any money collected by him or tion of Mr. Storrs, was decided in the the congress of the old confederation, them; nor to any execution on a judg- any person or persons, who may act as from the treaty of 1783 to the forma- ment recovered against an attorney at tion of the present constitution, was law for money received by him for his ny Independent Bank in this state, conclient, or recovered against a principal trary to the provisions of this act, shall by his security, or by the principal she- be subject to all the penalties, fines and also, that where any execution issued pose of banking, approved February on r replevin or forth-coming bond, or bond given for the sale of property, shall he replevied, the sheriff or other officer plevying such execution, but shall be entitled to his fee for taking the replevy bond only.

§ 9. Where such recognizance shall not have been entered into before the court where any judgment or decree is rendered, during the term at which the same was rendered, no execution shall issue until ten days after the rising of the same, unless for good cause shewn it shall be otherwise ordered by such court. And no execution shall be is sued by any justice of the peace until af ter ten days from the day of rendering such judgment, unless for like cause shewn to such justice, which he shall note on the minute of such judgment, he shall order that such execution may issue sconer, to the end that any defendant or defendants may enter into such rocognizance with security; and the clerk of any court wherein any judgment or decree shall be rendered, shall ave full power and authority, and it shall be his duty to take such recognizance with security, to be approved by him, changing the form thereof, so as before him; which recognizances, so of conducting due's: taken, shall have the same force and ef- A duel was fought in Dedham (Mass.) fee for taking the same.

§ 10. This act shall commence and force until the 1st day of March, 1821, also a brief a count of the issue: and no longer; Provided, however, that all rights accruing under this act, prior to the said first of March, 1821, shall manner as if this act remained in force.

AN ACT

To repeal the act entitled " An act to establish Independent Banks in this Commonwealth," and an act supplemental thereto Whereas, in the tenth article of the constitution of Kentucky it is declared. first, that all free men, when they form a

social compact, are equal, and that no man or set of men, are entitled to exclusive, separate public emoluments, or privileges, from the community, but in consideration of public services; and secondly, that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituness: And whereas, it is self-evident, according to those fundamental principles of government, that all laws which grant, to a few, the power to oppress the many, are tyrannical in their nature, and adverse to the primitive rights of the people, and therefore repealable by the supreme authority: To say that a sale of the primitive rights of the people, by the legislature, is to be perpetual and unalterable, because there is a contract in the case, is to declare that error and abuse of power may consecrate themselves. Fraud vitiates all contracts: To effect the intention of the parties is the object of all laws regard- victim could not be assisted by surgical ing contracts: That a privilege granted, ayment of the purchase money, with ed, never could be the intention of the parties. All legislative power is derivative; proceeds from the people, and ked the day," it was discovered to be a is to be used for their prosperity and mere farce. The person challenged, d, it shall be lawful for the defendant, happiness only; consequently, all laws and the seconds, had contrived the froat the time at which judgment may be of a contrary tendency, violate the inten-lic, and rothing but powder had been tion of the social compact; and are sub- wasted in the battle. But the challengject, upon first principles, to the condi- er hastened his departure, verily believt on of being repealed, whether the e- ing that he had killed his man-while the vil spring from the nature of the privi- party challenged shewed himself in full ege granted, or contract entered into, life, and the frightened neighbors hailed r from the abuse of either. A bank his appearance as the Trojan bands did earter, from its nature, extends, and the return of Hector from his combat deges granted, to the few, to the exclu-

[] lows: "This day the defendant A P || sion of the many. It therefore follows, together with C D his security, came in- as an unavoidable conclusion, that if the to court (or before me J. P. if before a powers and privileges granted in a bank justice of the peace) and undertook that charter operate against the public good, they would pay and satisfy E F the full the people by their legislature have the primitive right to revoke such charter. To the end therefore, that the good people of this state be delivered in future from the bareful effects of the power peace) within one year, with legal in- and privileges granted by the law establishing Independent banks in this commonwealth, which have been exercised in many instances in the plenitude. of tyranny, oppression, and abuse, to the great injury of the good people of this

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General tucky, That all power, right or privilege, granted to the corporations established by an act entitled " an act establishing Independent Banks in this commonwealth," approved January twentieth, one thousand eight hund ed and eighteen, and an act entitled "an act Johnson, for transportation of the troops branches," in discharge of his judgment supplemental to the act establishing Inordered up the Missouri river: render- or decree, such recognizance shall be dependent Banks in this commonwealth" taken, payable at the end of two years approved February third, one thousand instead of one. The clerk or justice of eight hundred and eighteen, to deal and the peace shall have the same fee for trade in discounts, bills of exchange, or taking the recognizance, as they would current money, or to issue notes or bills of credit, payable to bearer or otherwise, s all be, and the same are hereby repealed and revoked from and after the first day of May next, and all other powcorporations in said recited acts, are

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, That president, director or other officer of aforfeitures imposed by an act to suppress private associations for the pureighth, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, which penalties, fines and forfeitures may, and shall be imposed, recording to the provisions of the said recited last act.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the bonds required from the Independent Banks for the privilege of banking for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall be, and the same s hereby remitte

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That so such of the act to incorporate Sanders. Manufacturing Company, which passed he 31st day of January, one thousand ight hundred and eighteen, and the applemental act thereto, approved Feb. he third, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, which gives the said company banking privileges, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and the second section of this act is hereby made applicable to the persons who may have the management of the said manufacturing institution.

From the Rhode Island American. Duel Extraordinary .- The following may be relied on as a "true story," w ich may, perhaps, furnish some valuto shew that the same was entered into abie hints for improvement in the mode.

fect, and may be proceeded on in the on the 13th instant, in which one of the same manner as if taken in court; and parties fell; the other immediately left such clerk shall be entitled to the same the place. As this event, and the previous arrangements, show an improvement in the summary process of settling in force from and after the 16th day disputes between honorable men, we inof February, 1820; and shall remain in sert the challenge and acceptance, and

"JANUARY 13, 1820. " Sir-From the many insults receive ed, and tempts made on my life by you, I cannot rest easy until I get satisfacany time after said day, in the same tion; and as I am about leaving Dedham, it does not huit my feelings (though mean indeed) to fight a barber. So I shall expect to meet you in half an hour from this time, at the back of Mr. C-'s hop, when you shall be met by ____. "Half past 5, P. M."

> ANSWER. " Mr. Sot-Your challenge is accepted I will meet you at the time and place appointed. My life, my honor shall pay, or yours shall be my sacri-

> The parties met with their seconds, and proceeded according to the laws of honor in such cases provided. It was in the midst of the village, but the darkness covered the scene from the view ef all but the actors. The challenger disdischarged his pistol, and, not p rceiving that it had taken effect, he immediately called his second to load it again-not waiting fur his antagonist's fire. But he soon perceived, that a second shot was unnecessary. His antagonist faltered and fell, and was borne away by his friend and others, whom the alarm had brought to the fatal spot .-Neither party had an accompanying surgeon; but as there were four residing within twenty rods of the field, no injurious delay could have resulted. But it was immediately found that the fallen skill. His murderer had fled, and has not yet been found. And now the night extends her awful shade, The darkness parts them-be the night o-

bey'd. But " soon as the rosy morn had wa-

MISSOURI AND MAINE. Our readers, by refering to the congressional head, will see the vote in the seuate of the United States, on the question of restriction, which has been so long and so warmly agitated throughout the nation. The sweeping majority in that body against the attempt to trammel Missouri, must convince the friends of the measure that they cannot succeed, and magnanimity, if nothing else, should induce them to yield their opposition. The National Intelligencer has commenced publishing the speeches delivered on the occasion. They are so lengthy and voluminous as to preclude them from insertion in our columns. We contemplate giving extracts occasionally. Mr. PINCKNEY, of Maryland and Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia have been the most distinguished orators. Col. R. M. Johnson, of this state, closed the debate.

It seems to be still uncertain how the subject will be disposed of in the house of Representatives. We discover one favorable symptom for Missouri in our last dates. At the early part of the session, Mr. Holmes, from that part of Massachusetts which will be comprehended in the new state of Maine. avowed his intention of supporting the restriction of slavery west of the Mississippi, if by doing so he should even fail to get Maine incorporated into the Union. But on the 27th of January we find this gentleman occupying ter on the wide field of debate. This the floor in opposition to the restrictive pro- afforded an opportunity for gentlemen vision. If his colleagues pursue the same course, Missouri will unquestionably be admitted this winter on a footing with the ori- most able and eloquent speeches are

By adverting to the subjoined list, it will be seen that WILLIAM T. BARRY, Esq. long known for his public services, sterling republican principles, and superior talents, is a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, CANDIDATES.

FOR THE CHIEF MAGISTRACY. ANTHONY BUTLER, JOHN ADAIR, WILLIAM LOGAN, JOHN EMMERSON, JOSEPH DESAA,

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. WILLIAM T. BARRY, JAMES JOHNSON,* WILLIAM B. BLACKBURN, ROBERT EWING.

*Rumor says we think with plausibility, that the government engagements, into which Col. James Johnson has entered, will mecessarily require his absence from the state: and that, in all probability, he will be under the necessity of withdrawing the tender he has made of his services.

MILITARY PTNISHMENT.

Col. King, of the United States army, has been suspended, by a general court martial, discussion in both branches of the lefrom his pay and command for five years. It | gislature, and called forth the powers of is not vet known whether the president of the the ablest members. The talents dis-United States will confirm the sentence of the played on those occasions, would have court. The charges exhibited against this done honor to the legislative councils of officer, if true, were of a character that demanded the severest punishment. The pro- debates have not been published; they minent one was the order he issued to shoot all deserters who might be found in Florida, subjects, and given to the public the without even the form of a trial. Of this he reasons on which the important measure was found guilty.

On Monday evening last the Kentucky Lerislature adjourned sine die. Independent of priety or impropriety, with more justhe two acts published in this day's Gazette, lice and impartiality. several important measures were adopted .-Among the most prominent of these may be reckoned the law placing deeds of trust upon the same footing of mortgages; the extension of the prison bounds to the limits of the respective towns-the reduction of damages on protested bills of exchange—the final adjustment of the boundary line between this state and Tennessee-and the endowment of the the revenue, if the importation of cotmedical department of our University.

Washington's Birth Day.

On Tuesday next the 22d inst. an Oration will be pronounced in the Chapel of the University, at 11 o'clock, by CHARLES S. MORE-MEAD, in honor of the BIRTH DAY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

And at the same place, JOSEPH C. BRECKIN-RIDGE, Esq. will deliver a Discourse adapted to illustrate the connection of the occasion with the interests of learning and of the University.

JOHN ROWAN, Esq. has resigned the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, and BENJ. MILLS, Esq. is appointed his successor.

SAMUEL M'KEE, Esq. has resigned the office of Circuit Judge, and HENRY DAVIDGE, Esq. is appointed to succeed him.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has set an example to her sister states in abolishing entire- such a result. The importation of forly the Barbarian practice of imprisoning for debt. Laws to incarcerate unfortunate debtors are unbecoming a free and magnanimous

We are not enabled to cull from the last eastern mails any interesting items of foreign of duty, when the consumption of the news. Letters have been received from Gib- article is not diminished. Whenever raltar as late as the 25th November. There have been some changes in the ministry at risk incurred by an attempt to introduce Madrid. Lozanno Torres, the minister of dubtiable articles islicitly, smuggling Grace and Justice, has been dismissed, and it is thought will be sent into banishment This step, according to conjecture, was prompted consumption, but the capacity to pay by the Duke of San Fernando, because of Lozanno's great exertions to procure the Duke to be sent out to this country as the successor of the United States as the representative of his dented, furnish for the illicit introduc Royal Master. His movements, Lewever, are tion of foreign merchandise, the settled Pennsylvania is the pivot. If that great plined, and, so well commanded.

pleasure of the King, though not yet officialy disgraced. One of the letters mention that an overture has been made "by the Portuguese government to the King of Spain, that if he will establish his brother Charles in Buenos Ayres, to form an adequate government, they will not only renounce their claims to Olevenza and the \$1,400,000 due them, but will assist with all their forces towards his establishment."-The fate of the proposition is not yet known.

Extract to the Editors, dated

FRANKFORT, FEB. 12. The efforts for relief have resulted in a replevy for twelve months: if the party cannot replevy, the estate under execution to be sold on a credit of twelve months. In the detail of the bill many important regulations will be found calculated to save costs. Another measure putting deeds of trust on the footing of mortgages it is believed will be found an efficient measure of relief, as trust, would have been sacrificed by forced sales for cash. A bill to issue a million of script on the faith of the lands west of Tennessee river, is now in progress in the senate; it is doubtful whether it will pass, and somewhat problematical whether it will answer the purposes contemplated by its friends .-It will do no harm to make the experiment. The session is near its close. It has been an important one. Subjects have been acted on of the first moment. From their nature it was often necessary to discuss first principles, and to enof both houses to display their powers. It is a matter of regret that some of the lost to the public for the want of a stenographer. They wil be recollected by the auditors, and will tend to elevate the character of those who have distinguished themselves; but not in a degree equal to their merit. But few will undertake to write their speeches-indeed the ablest arguments and finest specimens of eloquenee, were provoked in debate, and delivered under the operation of that powerful influence, that are calculated to call forth the exertions of genius; and which the speaker himself, when the excitement is over, would be unequal to. A good stenographer would be a great acquisition at Frankfort .-Those gentlemen that have occasionally attempted a sketch of the debates, ave not leisure to do that justice they are capable of. It requires a peculiar fitness of mind, great experience and devotion to the employment, to succoed

The repeal of the Independent bank charters—the endowment of the Medical college-the question about the boundary line between this state and Tennessee-the embarrassed state of the country, and the measures for the relief of the people, gave rise to such would have thrown much light on th of the session were vindicated and opposed; and would have enabled the public to have decided as to their pro-

PROHIBITORY DUTIES.

Treasury Department, 27th January, 1820. Sir-In obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 4th instant, directing the secretary of the treasury, " to inform the house what reduction, in his opinion, it will make in ton and woolen manufactures, and iron, be prohibited, and in what manner the revenue may be supplied, should the prohibition be made," I have the honor to submit statements of the amount of revenue which accrued from those artieles, from the year 1815 to 1818, inclu-

The very great difference in the amount of revenue which accrued during those years, renders it difficult to determine what the reduction would be, should the prohibition be enforced. It s probable that the deficiency, for a number of successive years, would amount to the average sum of six millions If an increase of the rate of duty

would necessarily augment the revenue in the same proportion, the deficiency might be readily supplied. But reason and experience forbid the expectation of eign merchandize is regulated by the capacity of the importing country to pay an equivalent for them. Any in crease of duty diminishes this capacity. When carried to an extreme, it amounts to prohibition. But the revenue will frequently be diminished by an increase the duty is raised so high as to equal the upon an extensive and systematic plan. commences. In that case, not only their for them, may be increased, whilst the

revenue might be diminished. Considering the facilities which the extent of our coasts and frontiers, Don Onis. The Marquis of Mota Florida suc- and the numerous harbours, bays, inceeds Torres; and Gen. Veves will come to lets, and rivers by which they are in-

very slow. Only is certainly under the dis- policy of the government has been to state can be brought to act with the!! Nothing equals the intrepid manner in diminish, as far as practicable, the temptation which high duties would furnis to take advantage of these facilities .-Should the existing duties be considerably raised, there is just ground to apprehend that the revenue would be reduced, rather than augmented, by the change. Indeed, there is just reason to believe, that, with the present rate of duty, the practice of smuggling is gradally increasing. Any attempt to raise he deficiency which will be produced by the prohibition under consideration, by an increase of duty upon the articles which will still be imported, will greatly increase the expense of collection, by he necessity which it would create t employ a greater number of officers of the customs, to guard against smuggling, and evetually fail to augment the reve nue to the required extent. The prinripal reliance for supplying the deficiency which would be produced by the adoption of the measure contemplated by the resolution, must, it appears to me, much valuable property, under deeds of be placed in a system of internal duties, or direct tax.

In aid of either of these modes of augmenting the revenue, a small addition might be made upon the rate of duty now paid upon linens, manufactures of hemp, stuff goods, coffee, brown sugar, teas, wines, molasses, spices, and all other articles. If a system of internal duties should be deemed at this time adviseable, an entire prohibition of arent spirits might be adopted, without material injury to the revenue, and with manifest advantage to the agricultural interest. In that event, the revenue, which has been heretore received from the duties imposed upon foreign spirits, might be collected from domestic spi-

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD. Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Directors of the Branch of of about 3000 men. he United States Bank in Washington

City, for the ensuing year-viz: George Graham, William Wirt, John Tayloe, Philip Stuart, Edward W. Du Val, R. C. Weightman, Anthony C. Cazenove Chas. J. Catlett, Newton Keene, John Peter, Henry Foxall, John Laird, Joseph Gales, jr.

And at a meeting of the Board of Di ectors on the 1st inst. George Graham Esq. was re-elected President thereof.

NEW YORK, FEB. 1. guns, capt. Trenchard, is expected to pany, and that of rifles, opposed. The ship Elizabeth, Sebor, from this port, de Peax, with the squadron of cavalry lor, and. we understand, one or two oth- of Linea de Neuva Greneda, and the er vessels from the Chesapeake, destin- Gueas of our rear, united the battalion ed to the coast of Africa, with the first of Casadores, and formed on our left division of colonists sent out by the A- The column de Turesa, and the column merican Colonization Society, to form a de Socorro remained reserved. settlement on that coast. It is said the neighborhood of thh river Gallmar is point of our lines. Gen. Anzutegin di fixed upon for the settlement.

HARRISBURG, (PENN.) JAN. 27 the relief of Insolvent Debtors has this formed a column on an elevated posimoment passed the senate, and on'y tion, with three pieces of artillery in the become a law, which undoubtedly it right and left-in this position they waitwill receive to-day or to morrow. I ed for our approach. The troops of our have not time to enumerate its provi- centre regardless of the fire which came sions as the mail is about closing. But from the left flank of the enemy, attackgive security for his appearance at court, made a terrible fire, but our troops, with his creditors."

RICHMOND, JAN 26. first teller of that beanch, a young man my lost their position. A company of who had heretofore borne a fair and mounted Spanish grenadiers, was the Mr. James D. Allen. It is said that he tle. Their infantry endeavored to re-asdenies having appropriated any part of sume another position, but that project the monies to his own purposes; but was instantly destroyed. A company of the deficit has been much canvassed; - they now gave up their arms and thembut the calculation varies from 20,000 selves prisoners. At the same time, geto 60,000 dollars. General opinion neral Santander, who directed the opera seems to incline to be a larger sum. tions on the left, and who had found a The amount excites as much surprise, strong resistance on the enemy's vanas the commission of the act itself inspires deep and deserved indignation.

From the National Intelligencer. The following letter, copied from the and finished the victory. Boston Patriot, is one of the several we have seen, of the same import, published in the cities east of us. We are personally ignorant of the circumstances so freely referred to in this letter. It is generally true, however, and it may be rue in the present case, that where here is much smoke, some fire may be

Extract of a letter from Washington, receive ed in Baltimore, dated January 13. "The enigmais understood to be solv d. Great pains have been taken to separate Pensylvania from the Southern nterest, but without success. So long as the parties were denominated Fede al and Republican, Pennsylvania was mmoveable. A new division of parties has been believed practicable; and the prime movers believe that they have, at ast struck on the right key; that they can create a sectional division of parties -their denomination is not yet deter mined on Sectional names may b dangerous. They will, no doubt, fine proper names, when ripe for action -

Northern interest, Onio will follow. "The Missouri question operates powerfully on the feelings, the passions, and prejudices of Pennsylvania. That ques ion, it is fondly believed, will effect a eparation of the great state from the clude all the states north and east of Ma- talion Bravo de Paez, and first of Barce ryland, (with Ohio) give a decided ma-llona, and the cavalry of Udara Arrita, ority at future Presidential elections.

There are no parties so dangerous to he integrity of the republic, as those formed by a geographical line. The

SOUTH AMERICA.

Translated for the Savannah Patriot.

BULLETIN OF THE BATTLE OF BOYACA. At break of day yesterday, informaion was given by our advanced guards, that the enemy were marching towards us by the road of Samaca. The army was immediately got under arms; and after finding that his intention was to pass over the bridge of Boyaca, in order to open a direct communication, and place himself in contact with the capital we marched by the principal road to

prevent them, or force them to fight. At two o'clock, P. M. the first divi sion of the enemy were reaching the bridge, when our cavalry were presented to their view. The enemy who had no yet been able to ascertain our force, and who thought that those who opposed him were but a reconnoitering party, attack ed us with their casadores, in order to pu us out of the way of the road, that their army might pursue their movement Our division hastened their march; and to the great surprise of the enemy, al our infantry obtained an elevated posi tion—far better than that of the enemy The enemy's vanguard had ascended part of the road, pursuing our reconnoitering, party, while the rest of their army were about two-thirds of a mile further down, which appeared to consist

The battallion of casadores of our vanguards, separated one of the enemy's companies, in a skirmish; and, with the remainder, in a column, we attacked the enemy's casadores, and obliged them to r treat to a thicket from which they were soon afterwards dislodged. The enemy passed the bridge, and took a position on the other side-meanwhile all our infantry were descending, and the cavalry were marching down the

The enemy attempted a movement The United States' ship Cyane, of 32 from the right, which our English comsail this day, taking under convoy the battalion, first of Barcelona, and Bravo having on board about 70 people of co- marched in the centre. The battalion The battle now commenced on every

rected the centre; and on the right he attacked a company which had separated from the body of the enemy's force, and In haste I inform you that the act for obliged them to retreat. The enemy had wants the signature of the governor to centre, and a division of cavalry in their no debtor shall be imprisoned who can ed their principal force. The enemy and delivers his effects for the use of the most prompt movements, and executed with most strict discipline, involved all the body of the enemy's force. The battalion of Uara Ambo, pressed for-The clerk in the United States Bank | ward with their usual valor, and from of this city, who has been concerned in that moment all the efforts of the Spanhe malversation of its monies, was the ish general proved ineffectual. The enenost respectable character; in a word, first who cowardly left the field of batthat he allowed others to draw it on cavalry, which had been reserved i heir check; and that he represents their rear, was now waiting our approach imself as having been duped by their but these we soon destroyed with our promises and played upon in a variety cavalry, with their lances; and in fact, f ways, to betray the trust that was re- the whole of their force was now in composed in him. Rumour is, as usual, plete disorder, and surrounded on every ousy in conjectures The amount of side by us; and having a great slaughter guard, which he only had opposed with the company of casadores, charged with the battalion of Lemor, and that of February 8, 1820-7a9* Guias of the rear, he crossed the bridge

All their forces were now in our power. General Barreyso commanding genral of the army of New Grenada, was taken on the field by a private named Pedro Martinez, of the company of Pi les. Col. Xemenez, second in command, was also taken prisoner. Nearly all their officers, and upwards of sixteen hundred privates; all their ammunition, artillery cavalry, &c. were taken. There scarcely escaped 50 men-among them are some chiefs and officers of artillery, who fled before the action was ended.

Gen. Santander, with the vanguard. and the company, Guias of the rear proceeded from the field in pursuit of hose who had fled and arrived here; and Gen. Auzuategin, with the remainder of

he army, remained on the field. The advantages this republic has obained, by the glorious victory gained esterday, are incalculable. Our troops ad never before triumphed in a more ecisive manner; and but very few times had fought against troops so well disci-

which Gen. Auzuatigen, at the head of two battalions, and one squadron of cavalry, attacked and conquered the principal force of the enemy-to him we owe, in a great measure, the victory. Gen. Santander directed his movements Southern interest. A division, to in- with dexterity and firmness, The batfought with admirable valor.

The column de Turesa and that of Socorro, joined our right, at the conclusion of the battle. In fine, his excellency is highly satisfied with the conduct of a'l consequences I dread to look at, or to the commanding officers and private soldiers of the army in this memorable

> Our loss is 12 dead, and 53 wounded; among the first are the lieutenant of cavairy, N. Periz, and the rev. P. F. Miguel Dias; and among the latter are Ma or Scorft, Jos. Rasau de las Heras, capt Johnson, and fieut. Rivero.

Signed, C. Soublette, chief.

From the Detroit Gazette. THE SUPREME COURT.

We have been informed by several espectrble citizens, that the gentlemen who compose the Supreme Court of this territory, have recently, in their capacity as judges, held a number of their ittings in the night time, at an obscure place, occupied and rented by the clerk of the court for an office, where no person has a right to enter and remain as a spectator to the proceedings of the court inless by the consent of the occupant. We have also been informed that no reason has been given to the public to excuse such extraordinary proceedings It is well known that the Council-House has been heretofore the place of holding the sessions of the Supreme Court, and that its proceedings have generally been conducted in the day time. What inducement the court had to make such a naterial alteration in their hours of bu siness, we have been unable to ascertain. It is acknowledged, however, with mortification, that the procedure is justly lamented by our worthiest citizens, as calculated to deprive many of the laudable curiosity of witnessing the proceedings of the Supreme Court, as well as to lessen the dignity of, and the public confidence in, that highly responsible tribu-

Married,

On Monday evening lest, by the Rev. Dr. Cloud, James Strode Esq. of Winchester, to Miss. Mary Parrish of this piace.

A BALL,

WILL be given at Mr. S. KEEN'S Hotel, on Tuesday evening the 22d instant, in commemoration of the Birth of Washing-

Charles Wilkins,

E. Warfield,
John Tiford,
R. Hawes, Jr. Lexington, Feb. 18.

Washington's Birth Day HF members of the LEXINGTON LIGHT IN FANTRY COMPANY, are ereby ordered to meet at the Arsenal, at my light, on the 22d inst, for the purpose of ring a salute in honor of the Father of A

By order of Capt. LESLIE COMBS. ANTHONY GAUNT, 1st. Serg't February 17th, 1820.

ATTENTION!!

THE members of the Lexington Light In fantry Company are hereby required to arade on Tuesday the 22d of February, at o'clock A. M. completely armed and equip

ed, with 22 rounds of blank cartridges.

Place of parade the upper Market-house.

By order of Capt J. G. TROTTER,

A. W. PARKER, Ord, Serget

N. B. Blue pantaloons have been substituted for the white pantaloons and knee bands. It is hoped that every member will appear on parade in the established uniform. February 16, 1820.

Notice.

ROM this time my business will be done for CASH ONLY, being determined to close my business in this place as soon as pos-sible. I expect those indebted to call and ettle their accounts. GEORGE HAY.

Lexington, Feby. 16th-7*3t

Ten Dollars Reward. PAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 3d of January last, a NEGRO MAN, named CHARLES, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complete tion, rather a down look, a scar on the side of his face; had on when he left the subscriber a blue cloth coat, grey pantaloons. Any person apprehending and delivering said Negro to me, one mile from Shaker ferry, in Jessamine county, shall receive the above reward. mine county, shall receive the abo JOHN HAWKINS.

20 Dollars Reward. PROKE out of my enclosure in Levis

sure in Lexington, on Monday the 24th ultimo,
A Large Bay Horse About ten years old, sixteen hands high, has tar in his forehead, and a snip on his no e and as well as I can recollect, has a small blem ish in one of his eyes; one white foot, and elieve has a brand of an R on the buttock-He trots pretty well, but paces roughly. He is remarkably gentle, and there is little doubt

ut he has been taken off by some villain.
Whoever will detect the thief, and delive him over into the hands of justice, shall re-ceive the above reward, and for the horse a one shall have Ten Dollars reward, and al expences paid. ROBT. A. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, Feby. 9, 1820-6

Green River & Missouri LANDS,

WILL be given in exchange for MER CHANDZE, on such terms as will make at a profitable investment. Apply to LESLIE COMBS, Lexington, or ALEXANDER POPE,

Jan. 21 .- 3"3m

Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the ntention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business, In all its various branches, they will give the ighest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CA-BLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descripions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TAR.

MORRISON & BRUCE. Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820-tf

Cash for Mustard Seed. The subscriber gives the Highest price in

Cash, for clean Brown MUSTARD SEED, Which he Manufactures in the best manner for Table use.

ARMERS will find it their interest to preserve the seed, and the public in patron-

N. PRENTISS. N. B. Cash for empty Mustard Bottles. Lex. Feb. 4.-5::6m-\$2*

The Co-partnership,

TERETOFRE existing under the firm of KEHOE & SWIFT, was dissolved on the first day of February instant, by consent of parties. All persons having unsettled accounts with the firm, are requested to present them to WILLIAM SWIFT, who is solely authorised to close the business of the concern-SAMUEL KEHOE.

WILLIAM SWIFT February 10, 1820-6*3t

WILLIAM SWIFT,

AVING purchased the interest of SAML-KEHOE, in the TALLOW CHANDLE-AVING purchased the interest of SAML RY ES! ABLISHMENT, respectfully informs the public, he will carry on the business at the same stand, where he hopes, by strict attention and punctuality to their respective commands, to merit and receive a share of their February 11, 1820.

Notice. THE firm LOWRY & CLARK is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those debted are requested to come forward and settle accounts, or else they will, without re-serve, be put into the hands of an officer for JOHN LOWRY,

WM. CLARK. THE BUSINESS HEREAETER, WILL BE CON-

J. Lovery. W. Clark & T. W. Lowry: UNDER THE FIRM OF

John Lowry & Co.

They have always on hand, HATS of the newest fashion, which they will sell upon the usual terms.

January 1, 1820.—2tf

Straved or *tolen, TROM the subscriber, a RAY HORSE about 14 hands high tolerable heavy built; he is foxed and roached. Any person bringing said Horse to me, shall receive a reward of 5

DAVID WEIGART.
Lex. Feb. 9th, 1820—6a8

To Parents.

YOUNG Gentleman wants a situation as a TUTOR in a private family who is capable of teaching Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar. History & A situation in the country in the family of a legal genatleman, where he could have access to a Lindau, brary, and receive for his services (in part) legal instruction, would be prefered. would not however, have any objection to teaching of a school in the country. tionable credentials to satisfactorily prove his capacity and his character will be produced. Apply to the printers.

50 Dollars Reward.

PAN AWAY from the subscriber former-ly residing near Bryant's Station, Fayette county, on the 6th of April last,

A Negro Woman named Sal, About 25 years of age, tall and well madeher color approaching nearly to a brown-has an opening in her upper fore teeth resemb-ling having lost one, has a scar in her face, in what part not recollected. She has been seen in the neighborhood of Mr Wm. Dunlap's, who owns her husband. I will give the above reward if taken in the state, or One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the state, and securing her in any Jail, and giving information to me living near Hardinsburgh, Breckenridge county, or to Moses S. Monroe, in Frandfort, WM. MONROE. February 11, 1830—6*3

Auction and Commission House, Cheapside.

JAMES ANDERSON & CO. AVE succeeded SHREVE & COMBS in the above business. They will pay the strictest attention to SALES AT AUCTION, and will exert themselves to effect a speedy disposition of such Goods as may be entrusted to them on consignment.

THEY RAVE NOW ON HAND FOR SALE, 20 Tons SWEDISH IRON, assorted COFFEE, by the barrel HERRINGS, by the barrel Dates, Prunes and Cigars, by the box 1-2 Put Tumblers, by the box Wire Sives, assorted Files, assorted HARDWARE, assorted Setts Liverpool Dining Ware Writing Paper & Irish Quills Rice, by the barrel Candles, Transparent Windsor and Rose SOAP, by the box

BRANDY, by the keg J. Spirit, N. E. RUM, and WHISKEY Lexington, Jany. 25, 1820—4-2t COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles of this admirable was ter, just received and for sale by JAMES M. PIKE, who considers no other recommendation necessary than to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation.

Cheapside, No. 7, July 21—30tf

JUST RECEIVED, 70.000 best Havana Cigars IN HALF AND QUARTER BOXES.

12 Doz. HAIR NETTS, and 120 Pieces Fancy RIBBONS, to which the attention of the Milliners is particularly in-

M. J. NOUVEL. Lex. Dec. 10, 1819 ____ 50-40



TO*******

O had we met in happier day, ss When hope was young, and love was new; When no rude barriers crossed my way, To blast my fondest hopes in view.

O had we met in happier clime, Where wealth controuls not lovers fate: Then I had lov'd and called thee mine, And ne'er had known thy chilling hate.

But I have lov'd alas too late; I've saw thee but to love and part: I saw thee, lady; most ingrate, To love-to weep-to break my heart.

And lady, lady, must I tell; So soon that here I bid adieu; Or, that I sadly bid farewell To her I've lov'd and lov'd so true.

O lady say, what sins are mine. That I deserve thy scourge severe, Thus to be driven from thee away! Is it because I lov'd sincere?

Or do I sin because I'm poor, And cannot roll in splendid state; Like those whose glittering golen lore, Gives them the name of good-of great.

But, be it so-I'll not repine, Altho' I'm stamped and stung with scorn; But to my fate I'll now resign, And leave this scene for brighter morn.

Far in some deep sequestered wild, Where woman ne're was known to be; I'll lay me down full calm and mild, And tune my Lyre in praise of thee.

And while around my lonely cell, My little flocks their tricks shall play, On charms of ******* I will dwell. And haste the lingering time away.

Till many a moon her course hath run. And time hath marked my brow with age; Till youth is o'er and I have done, And play'd my part upon this stage.

And when grim death his trump shall sound. And me to distant worlds convey; Then will I calmly lay me down, And to his summons quick obey.

And lady, shouldst thou ever rove, With much lov'd friends by Cynthia's light, Along the dark and lonely grave, Where oft may rove my sheeted spright,

Tell them there sleeps in sweet repose, A form that lov'd, alas too true, One that to me his love disclosed, I won his heart, and broke it too.

To John Spence and Mary his wife, late Mary Tebbs, Thomas Triplett and Margaret his wife, late Margaret Tebbs, Ann F. Tebbs and Thomas Tebbs, Fouche Tebbs, Willoughby Tebbs and Samuel Tebbs, heirs of Willoughby Tobbs, deceased, who was sole heir at law of John Tebbs, deceased.

Jesse L. Holeman and Elizabeth his wife, late Euzabeth Masterson, Thomas Peniston and Sally his wife, late Sally Masterson, William Scanderitt and Mary his wife, late Mary Masterson, Wesley P. Masterson, Lucy Masterson, Wesley P. Masterson, Lucy Masterson, and Fleanon Masterson, how at law of law terson and Eleanor Masterson, heirs at law of Richard Masterson, deed and George Evuns,

Take Notice, THAT on the 28th day of February next, at the Court-house in Lexington, I shall take the depositions of Gen. Thomas Bodley, Gen James Taylor and Capt. Thomas Young; and on the first day of March next, and also on the second Saturday in March next, at the Court house in Washington, I shall take the deposi-tions of Gen. Henry Lee, David Blanchard William Beckly, and Peter Lee, as evidence in the suit in chancery, depending in the Ma-son Circuit Court, in which I am complainant son Circuit Court, in and and you are defendants.

JOHN FOWLER.

January 28th, 1820.-4-4t

50 Dollars Reward. S TOLEN from the subscriber, at the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, on Thursday night the 6th inst. a

Large Dark Bay HORSE, Ten years old, 16 hands high, shod all round, trots and paces, one hind foot white, a small star in the forehead, the top of his head rubbed with the bridle, remarkable heavy made and tolerable high carriage.

Also, a Bay MARE. About the same color, with a small star in her forehead, natural trotter, eight years old, rubbed with the harness very much. Any person apprehending and delivering the thief and horses to the subscriber near Georgetown Ky.
or securing them so that I can get them, shall
receive the above reward, or twenty-five dollars for the horses and all reasonable charges

paid. January 15, 1820—3-3

To all whom it may Concern !! A LL those having claims of any description against the subscriber, will please preto the Missouri territory between this and the 15th of next month. He may be found at his father's, Joseph Evans, near Flemingsburg,

JOHN T. EV.1NS.
Jany. 20, 1820—3*3t

Taul, on Marble creek, one SORREL MARE, about 14½ hands high, supposed to be eight years old, with a star in the forehead—appraised to \$30 this 5th day of October, 1819. A. YOUNG.

Woodford county. Sct: AKEN up by William Powell of said coun ty, living near Mortonville, a DARK BAY FILLEY, supposed to be two years old next spring, with a few white hairs in her forehead, no brands perceivable—appraised to \$10 before me this 20th November, 1819. J. DAVIDSON, j.p.w.c.

Malt Liquors. GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the LEXINGTON NEW BREWERY, Porter and Beer,

And will in a short time, have PALE BEE ready for market, all brewed in the most celebrated London mode, as taught him by Rich ard Flowers, esq. of Albion, Illinois,* during his stay in this place.

Draft Porter, \$8 per barrel 1½ per dozen 7 per barrel Bottled do. Beer 3½ per half barrel 75 cents per Jar of 3½ gallons delivered at the Brewery. Pale Ale, 9 per barrel

2 per dozen. The Jars will be found well adapted for small families, they are constructed so as to draw off the liquor with a crane. CASH will be paid for BARLEY at the highest price.

*Mr. Flowers acquired his kdowledge of Brewing, at Whitbread's Brewery, London, and was afterwards long extensively engaged Lexington New Brewery, Dec. 27-53tf

PPUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have determined to de-cline selling BOOKS and STATIONARY on CREDIT in future. To avoid the sacrifice of feeling which will be made by a personal re fusal, they confidently trust that no person will make application for credit after the appearance of this advertisement. Were it ne cessary to assign a reason for adopting this measure, they would state, that the extensive credits which they have heretofore given, and the great want of punctuality on the part of those credited, have already involved them in considerable difficulties. They have but two alternatives, either to decline crediting, or to

James W. Palmer, Wm. W. Worsley. Lexington 'Ky. December 28, 1819-53

Public Notice. THE subscriber will give for HOGS, delivened either gross or neat, at Leestown, on the Kentucky river, a liberal price. He will give 50 Cents per Bushel for WHEAT—40 Cents per Gallon for WHISKEY; and One Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS,

delivered at the above place.

JAMES JOHNSON, Great Crossings, Dec. 1819 -- 49tf

Asa Blanchard, EPAIRS WATCHES and CLOCKS of every description in the best manner. He keeps constant on hand, a large assortment of the best

Silver Ware, Watches & Jewelry, Stee Chains & Keys, Patent Time Pieces,

Also, Masonic Breastpins, Made inthe' strongest and neatest manner. All of which will be sold as low as any in the state, of the same quality. Opposite the Ky. Branch Bank of Lexington.

September 9.—37tf

Kentucky, Jessawine Circuit, Sct. OCTOBER TERM, 1819. Peter Smith and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabesh Shanklin, and Wm. Shanklin-Compls.

Against Magdalin Shanklin, John Shanklin, Solemni Hornback and Mary his wife, late Mary Shanklin, Rowland Hughes & Jane his wife, late Jane Shanklin, Hobert Shanklin, Celia Shanklin; Hannah Shanklin, Catharine Shank-lin and George Shanklin—Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. Magdalin Shanklin, guardian and mother of Celia Shanklin, Hannah Shanklin, Catharine Shanklin, and George Shanklin, infants and heirs of Robt. Shanklin, dec'd.—Petitioners.

Against, Peter Smith and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Shanklin, Solomnn Hornback and Mary his wife, late Mary Shanklin, Rowland Hughes and Jane his wife, late Jane Shanklin, and Robert Shanklin.—Defendants.
ON PETITION FOR SALE OF A PART OF THE RE-AL ESTATE OF ROBT. SHANKLIN, DEC'D.

THIS day came the complainants and petitioners by their attorney, and the defendants, Rowland Hughes and Jane his wife, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On motion of the complainants by their attorney, it is considered by the court, that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court, and answer the com-plainant's bills, the same shall be taken as coned, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper of this common-wealth, for two callender months in success-A copy—Atteste,

Clarke Circuit, Set

JANUARY SPECIAL CHANCERY TERM, 1820. Jailey Downey, Complainant, In Chancers Against
Leroy Cole &c. Defendants,

THE defendant, Leroy Cole, by his attorney this day produced his answer and cross bill herein, which is ordered to be filed; and t appearing to the court, that the defendant, Mary Johnson, is not an inhabitant of this com-monwealth, and not having entered her appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: it is therefore ordered, that uness the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, and also the cross bill of the defendant, Leroy Cole, the same will be taken for confessed a-gainst her. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some au thorised newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy. Teste, JOHN MARTIN, Jr. d.c.c.c.c. [4a13 S. H.]

Clarke Circuit, set: Robert Kincaid, Complainant, IN CHANCERY.

Garland Overton, Defendant, ON the motion of the complainant afore said, by his counsel, and it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having en tered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: it is therefore or dered, that unless the said defendant do ap pear here on or before the first day of our next March term, and answer the complain ant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper printed in this state for two

months successively.

A copy. Teste,

JOHN MARTIN, Jr. d.c.c.c.c. [4a13-S. H.]

BUANK EEDS, FOR SALE AT TAIS OFFICE.

"Don't give up the Ship."



ENTERTAINMENT.

LUKE USHER,

SIGN OF THE SHIP,) As the pleasure to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has again opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Brick house on Short-street, opposite his former stand. Although his loss by the late fire was considerable, yet he has used the utmost exertions to prepare himself for the comfortable accommodation of those who may

favor him with their custom.

Lexington, Dec. 3, 1819.—49tf

N. B. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding, on reasonable terms.

WESTERN HOTEL, NO. 288, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

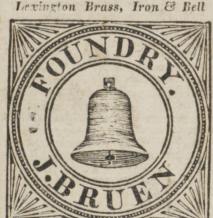
Sign of Gen. Washington. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has take that well known establishment in Market st. next door to the Pittsburgh Mail Stage Office, and lately occupied by Mr. George Yohe. To to this house, it is unnecessary to point out its superior advantages. For the information of others, however, he deems it proper to state that its situation is central, high, healthy and convenient to business; an extensive range of backbuildings, consisting of lodging rooms, afford a fine view of the city to the eastward, and admit of a free and uninterruped circulation of air, and what will give then a decided preference in the opinion of many is the attachment thereto of balconies, so constructed as not only to afford pleasant pro menades, but easy means of escape in the event of necessity from any sudden alarm of fire. The great western Stages start every morning from the door, and on the premises is one of the best Livery Stables in the city conducted by Mr. John Tomlinson, where travellers' horses will be faithfully attended to. With these advantages, and some further improvements now making, added to his own unremitted exertions to please, the Subscri ber confidently hopes for, and very respect fully solicits, a share public patr R. SMITH.

Printers of the Lexington Gazette, Lexing ton, Ky; Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa Western Spy, Cincinnati, Ohio, will pleas three months, and forward their bills for pay ment to the Office of the "The Union, &c." No. 50, Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Ang. 11, 1819.—38-3mo.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fayette county, 3 miles from the mouth of Jack's Creek, a NEGRO MAN name ed KIT—he is about 5 feet 7 inches high 22 years of age, dark complection, lame in hi left ancle, of a low speech, proud carriage has a wife in Winchester at Mr. D. Tal liaferro's. He can write his own pass. Thir ty Dollars reward will be given for said Ne gro if taken out of the state, and secured s gro if taken out of the state, and that I get him, or Ten Dollars if apprehend-

THOMAS BARNES. February 4th, 1820-5*3t



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDER ING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexing ton, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and ligg BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT RONS; Scale Weights and Woffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles to tedious to mention. Lexington, June 18, 1819-25tf

For Sale or to Hire, A NEGRO MAN,

WHO has been used to driving a team an working on a farm for several years; but has recently been employed as a waiter in a Tavern. His character for industry, so briety and honesty, is indisputable, and the owner's reason for selling him is on account of his leaving the state, and the man having a wife and family, from whom he does not wish to part. A long credit will be given.

Apply at this Office. 10,000 lbs. IRON,

1500 lbs. WOOL, in fleece, A small invoice of GOODS, PRINTING PAPER and FULLER'S BOARDS, &c.
To be sold at 1, 2, and 3 years credit; pay

ment made secure.

A NUMBER OF NEGROES,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, to be hired th ensuing year. WILL. S. DALLAM. Nov. 25.-48tf2*

WOOL.

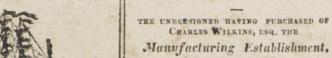
WANTED, a quantity of clean washed as sorted WOOL. Apply at the Fayette Cotton Factory.

Also, a quantity of HOGS' LARD.
POSTLETHWAIT, BRAND & Co. Sept. 30, 1819-40tf

Blank Checks.

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, ni books, or by the quire. Also, hecks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks

May 29-tf COTTON YARNS.



Late the Property of Mr. Lewis Sanders, N the neighborhood of Lexington, and hav I ing, at considerable expence, repaired the Machinery &c. announce to the public, tha the Factory is now in compleat operation, an that they are ready to supply orders wit COTTON YARNS of superior quality, and of

all Numbers and Sizes.

Merchants who purchase to sell again, wi be allowed a discount, that will make YARNS as low as those purchased to the Eastward.—
They therefore confidently expect the patronage of Western Merchants.

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT, JOHN BRAND, ELISHA WARFIELD, JOHN TILFORD, TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

Postlethwait, Brand & Co. Favette Cotton Factory, Sept. 20, 1819. N. B. YARNS are deposited at the Stores E. WARFIELD, and TILFORD, TROTTER & Co. Lexington, and for sale at reduced pri ces, where orders being left will be promptly

Take Notice.

THE halves of seven Notes for \$100 each of the Bank of the United States, payable at the Lexington and Louisville Branches were put in the Post-office at Lexington, Ky addressed to the subscriber, on 12th Februar last, and have miscarried. The other halve transmitted by a subsequent mail, have been received. Those missing are endorsed pays ble to my order by STANDISH FORDE. A. No. 393, payable to J. Morrison, Lexin

ton branch, do. do. 340, do. 303, do. do. do. 177, Louisville branch, D. ,, 248, J. Morrison, Lex. branch, 249, do. JOHN DUBARRY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1819.-45-10t TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton, Has just received from New York and Phila delphia, an elegant assortment of Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw BONNETS;

LIKEWISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver Ware,

All of which will be sold as cheap as can b ourchased in the Western country. Opposite the Gazette Office, Main street.
Lexington, 3d June, 181 23tf

Garden Seeds.

JUST received, a fresh and General Assortment of CHOICE SEEDS, on Main street, next door below Mr. Logan's Currying Shop, at the Oil Cloth Factory, where also

Travelling Cloaks & Hat Covers. Warranted, or any other article in the about line—Also, on hand a large assortment of Ready Made Cloathes.

Which will be sold on reasonable terms.

T. HICKEY. January 14th, 1820-2

Cash for Barley. GEORGE WOOD, will give the highest price CASH in hand, for BARLEY o

The Lexington New Brewery. Enquiry may be made of Dr. Elisha Warfield or Mr. John Brand.

October 1 .-- 40tf For Sale or to Rent, A COTTON FACTORY,

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and con venient part of the town, and will be sold sepa rately or with the house to suit the purchaser Terms liberal, both as to price and time o payment: and we believe, that we can asser without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG. Versailles, Feb. 5—tf

10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED between the from the subscriber, living in Lexington, Ky. a GREY HORSE, with a dark mane, short dock and switch tail, dark legs, dish face, and full eyes. He is fourteen and a

half hands high, or upwards, to the best of my supposed to have been raised in the neighborhood of Lexington.

The subscriber will give TEN DOLLARS reward to the person who shall deliver said Horse to him in Lexington, and pay all reasonable expences. FRANCIS KRICKEL.

December 10, 1819.—50tf

Dancing School.

MR. DARRAC. ESPECTFULLY informs those young Gentlemen who may feel desirous of learning the polite art of Dancing, that an EVENIAG SCHOOL will be opened ex-

pressly for their convenience, on Tuesday and Friday nights, from 6 until 9 o'clock, in each week. Application to be made to Mr. Darrac January 21, 1820. 5000 pounds Hogs' Bristles.

THE highest price in Cash, will be given for 5000 lbs. of clean combed HOGS BRISTLES, at the Brush Manufactory of the subscriber, on Main-street, two doors below the Post-Office. JOHN LOCKWOOD. Lexington, Dec. 24, 1819.—52-3t

Just Published, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THESPEECH

JESSE BLEDSOE, ESQ. ON THE SUBJECT OF Banks and Banking. PRICE 25 CENTS.

ALMANACKS. For Sale at the GAZETTE OFFICE. SALT.

ThE Subscribers have Just Received, A quantity of Salt, For sale at Two DOLLARS per bushel, by

the Barrel. HIGGINS & PRITCHARTT.
August 12, 1819.——33tf

20 Dollars Reward S TRAYED or Stolen from the subsctiber about the 3d inst an IRON GREY MARE, about subsctiber about the 3d instraint an IRON GREY MARE, about 6 years old last spring; she pacer trots and canters remarkably well, has been trots and canters remarkably well.

ith some saddle spots on her back. s about sixteen hands high. The above re ward of \$20 will be given for the mare and thief, and 10 dollars for the mare alone, de livered to the subscriber living on Hickma creek, Jessamine county.

JACOB TODAUNTER.

January 14th, 1820-2tf

HEMP. THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND, Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly th property of James Kerns, dec'd. on Water street. HENRY WATT. Lexington, February 5, 1819—tf

United States of America, Seventh Circuit Court, sct.

Kentucky District. November Term, 1818. Alexander Cranston & Co.-compts. against John P. Schatzell, &c .- defts.

IN CHANCERY. JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh that the order of injunction awarded herein restraining the defendant Schatzell from dis-posing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. was at the present term rescinded and that the said John P. Schatzell has been invested with power and authority to receive and collect all money due to the said firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell, and to settle and adjust all accounts which re

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the L. S. seal of said Court—this 22d day of December 1818, and of the Independence of the United States the 43d. JOHN H. HANNA

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to J. P. Schatzell, or the late Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same. Those to whom said firms stand indebted will also please to apply to him for settlement.

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819.-tf The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louis ville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Or-leans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette, New York Mercantile Advertiser, Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle are requested to insert the above advertise ment three times and forward their accounts t the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

James E. Davis.

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggin, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in busines confided to him. Aug. 20-34tf

LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Laurence Leavy. AVING associated themselves in the prac-tice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner. Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819,-39-tf

LAW OFFICE.

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson WILL Practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Of ce is kept in Georgetown, opposite captain Branin's Tavern. December 17, 1819.

Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and GIRL of an unexceptionable character.
Enquire of the Printers.
June, 3d, 1819—23tf

Thomas Essex & Co.

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now oc cupied by Messrs. Holderman, Pearson & Co. opposite the court house, on Main street recollection; between six and seven years old; was unshod when he left here. He is supposed to have been raised in the neighborwith every thing in their line, on the best terms and on the shortest notice. They have now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrapping Paper, School Books, &c.
N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recom-

mended, will meet with liberal wages and con stant employ by applying as above.

March 19-12tf

Wanted,

A MILLER who is well acquainted with Manufacturing Flour, to whom a gener ous price will be given, if well recommended Enquire of the Printers. Oct. 15-42tf



Stills For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLS, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILLS and BOILERS, of any size, a

the shortest notice. He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale. M. FISHEL. Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Broken Banks!!

THE subscriber informs the public, that he will receive in payment of debts due him, and for BOOKS and STATIONARY, at a small discount, Notes on the following banks, viz: Georgetown, Burlington, Barboursville, Greensburgh, Somerset, and Nicholasville, the State
Bank of Tennessee and Nashville Bank, and
their respective branches.

WM. W. WORSLEY.

Dec 30, 1819—53.3t

Hemp Wanted.

THE highest CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of
JOHN BRAND.
Lexington, December 24th, 1819.

WILL BE HIRED OUT FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS Several Negroes-Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Wanted to purchase a few Thousand pounds, PORK.

JOHN BRAND

Dec. 24-52-tf

Mr. John Bobb,

TAKE NOTICE, That we shall attend at the Office of C. Humphreys, in the town of Lexington, on the 14th February, 1820, to take sundry depositions, to be read in evidence in a suit depending in the Fayette circuit court, wherein we are complainants and you are defondant.

you are defendant. JACOB KISER.

E. HOW,

Admr's of John Spring's

January 14, 1820—2-4t

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his TOBACL CO MANUFACTORY to Water street, opposite the Hay Scales, where all persons may be supplied with Tobacco, Segars and Snuff,

Low for Cash. He also keeps a sale Shop on Mill-street, next door below Mr. Giron's Coin feetionary Store

Dec. 31, 1819-53-3t Jessamine county: TAKEN up by Thomas Walter, living near Shaker Ferry, a Grey Mare, 11 or 12 years old, 15 hands high, right eye out, shod before, no brand perceivable; appraised to \$40—also a Black horse, 13 or 14 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, a small white spot on his right hip, shod all round, no brand—appraised to \$25 before me.

THOSBUTLER, J.P.J.C.

October 12th, 1819.-2* DOMESTIC CLOTHS. THE subscriber has just received a quanti-ty of DOMESTIC CLOTHS, of the Providence Manufactory, state of Rode Island,

onsisting of

Superfine BROAD CLOTHS. Fine and Coarse ditto. Which he proposes to sell very low for Cash, rom a short credit-Or he will Barter for

ountry Produce. THOMAS JANUARY. Dec. 17, 1819.—51tf R. A. Gatewood,

IAS JUST RECEIVED, IN ADDITION TO HIS FOR-MEE ASSORTMENT, A LARGE AND VERY WELL MERCHANDIZE CONSISTING of DRY GOODS, GROCE-RIES, HARDWAE & CUTLERY, which he offers for sale, at the most reduced prices

for CASH. He also respectfully requests those who are in arrears with him, to come forward and settle their respective dues, either by pay-

ment or by Note. Lex. Dec. 30, 1819 -- 53-tf Cash will be given for TALLOW & SOAP GREASE. DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Fac-tory, at the corner of Main-Cross and

Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexingn, or at to het Great

Crossings, Scott county.

JOHN BRIDGES.

Deccember 30.—53 State of Kentucky: FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.

September Term, 1819 Henry Weir, Complainant, Against

James Garrison, and Juliann Garrison his wife, and the Sanders Manufacturing Company, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

Tr appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, James Garrison, and Juliann his wife, are no inhabitats of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, James Garrison and wife, do appear here on or hofers the and wife, do appear here on or before the 1st day of the next February term, and answer-the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper pub-lished in this state for two months successives

A copy. Teste, 46-2m THOMAS BODLEY, c.f.c.e. State of Kentucky,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, sct. October Special Term, 1819.
Thomas Scott, George Trotter and John Tilford, Merchants trading under the firm of Scott, Trotter & Tilford—Complainants. Against, Thomas Owen, Jr. and Isaac T. Longstreth,

Merchants trading under the firm of Owen and Longstreth and others—Defendants. IN CHANCERY. THIS day came the complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, John All, and Kirkpatrick, one of the firm of Lucket & Rirkpatrick, and isaac T Longstreth, are no inhabitants of this come monwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, All, Kirkpatrick and Longstreth do appear here on or he-fore the first day of the next February Term, and answer the complainant's Bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them, same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this state, for two months successively. A copy. Att.

47-2m THOMAS BODLEY, c.f.c.c.

Keel Boats.

THE subscriber having established a BOAT YARD, on the Kentucky river, at the mouth of Quicksand, intends keeping on hand KEEL BOATS of every description. Application to col. Richard Taylor, at Frankfort, or Mr. B. Lapphear, at Lexington, will be attended to by me.

ISAAC D. SCOFIELD